LASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

Volume 46 **May 1996** **Number 2**

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Washington County Historical Society
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Cover photo: "The Wonderland of Cash" Stone and Company store owned by S.K. Stone. Was located on the northeast corner of Fayetteville square (where Boatmen's Bank building is now located). Photographer was Burch Grabill of Fayetteville. *Photograph courtesy of Marianne Lotrenz/Shiloh Museum of Ozark History*

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FLASHBACK is published and mailed four times a year—the first week in February, May, August, and November. Articles for *Flashback* should be submitted 60 days before the publishing date of each issue. Acceptable articles will be published in the next available issue, provided there is space.

COPY to be printed in *Flashback* may be submitted in one of several ways: 1) furnished on computer disc, preferrably in WordPerfect for either Macintosh or a PC, 2) by e-mail to the editor at [dschaefe@comp.uark.edu] or [WCHS@aol.com], or 3) cleanly typed copy that can be optically scanned. Text copy, photos, and artwork are all assembled on a computer. We welcome letters or e-mail messages that tell us of planned articles or inquire about Society activities.

SHILOH MUSEUM
Celebrates Ozark Life

In 1881 a five-year-old Nebraska boy found an arrowhead in the family garden, sparking an interest in Indian curiosities that would last a lifetime. Young Guy Howard began a collection that day that he would build on for 80 years. At the end of his life, steps were taken that would turn his remarkable personal collection into the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History.

The Howard family moved from Nebraska to Springdale by covered wagon in the early 1890s, and Guy Howard soon discovered that the Ozarks were full of Indian relics. His collection grew and grew. In the 1920s Howard built displays of his things and local people began visiting the family home to see his strange and wonderful curiosities.

Guy Howard supported his hobby by practicing law. He entered the legal profession the old-fashioned way, by "reading" under two Springdale attorneys and, in 1907, passing the state bar exam. Howard served Springdale in many ways over the years. He was city attorney during World War I, mayor during World War II, and municipal judge in the 1950s.

In the early 1960s Judge Howard needed retirement money and decided to sell his then-famous collection. City officials, some of whom had visited Howard's "museum" as youngsters, did not want to see the artifacts leave Springdale and, in 1965, the Springdale City Council voted to purchase the huge collection. After many months of preparation by Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society volunteers and curator

Judge Guy William Howard showing part of his native American artifact collection. *(Photograph courtesy of Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, Arkansas.)*

Linda Allen, the Shiloh Museum was ready to open its doors on September 7, 1968.

The museum takes its name from the pioneer community of Shiloh which became Springdale in the 1870s. Shiloh Museum of Ozark History occupies a city block that was once the center of town.

The mission of the museum is the preservation of the heritage of the Arkansas Ozarks. The museum offers year-around exhibits, programs, workshops, and events for people of all ages. The museum's successes can be seen on a wall covered with state and national awards. The American Association for State and Local History, for example, presented the museum a prestigious Award of Merit for a collecting project that has resulted in the preservation of over 100,000 Ozark photographs.

The museum has eight buildings ranging in age from an 1850s pioneer log cabin to the 22,000 square-foot main building that was completed in 1991—the result of a $1.1 million fund raising drive.

For anyone interested in the history of Washington County, a visit to the Shiloh Museum is a must. In addition to the excellent exhibits and the extensive collections of manuscripts, artifacts, and photographs in the

Judge Howard's collection of Native American artifacts contained over 10,000 items along with some 260 books, pamphlets, bulletins, etc. on archaeology and anthropology. *(Photograph courtesy of Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, Arkansas.)*

main building, there are several interesting buildings on the museum grounds.

Searcy house. Built in the 1870s, the house originally faced Johnson Street. W.H. Searcy bought the house in 1884. His son Lockwood Searcy and his wife Annabel Applegate Searcy lived in the house until 1980. The house and much of its contents were left to the museum by Annabel.

Log cabin. Built in the 1850s at Elm Springs, Arkansas. Occupied for many years by the James Ritter family. Donated to the museum in 1979 by Dewey McDonald. The fireplace and chimney have been recreated from

stone that came from the McGarrah-Reed cabin in the museum's exhibit hall.

Doctor's office. Built in the 1880s by Dr. John C. Carter, it was located on the middle fork of the White River in south Washington county. The spring house beneath is original although the configuration was changed when it was moved to the museum in 1986.

General store. Built in the 1870s, the building has been moved three times since it was originally built on the south side of Johnson Street across from the present location of the museum. The store was originally owned by John Bell (Captain Jack) Steele. In its lifetime, it has served as a church and thrift store.

Outhouse. Built in the early 1930s by William Cartmell for the Cartmell family farm near Brentwood in southern Washington County. Structures often had a moon-shaped ventilation hole denoting a women's outhouse and a star for men's. This has both star and moon.

Cooper barn. Built in the 1930s by Victor Cooper. His farm was on the west side of Highway 71 just south of the Benton County line. He had peach trees, chickens, and a few cows. The museum moved the barn to its grounds in 1995.

This is the Ritter log house on the museum grounds. (*Photograph courtesy of Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, Arkansas.*)

The museum is located at the corner of Johnson and Main in downtown Springdale. It is open Monday

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Stone sitting in their parlor in the Walker-Stone House on Center Street in Fayetteville, 1904. This picture is part of the Shiloh Museum's Mary D. Parsons Photograph Collection which contains over 100,000 images of Northwest Arkansas life and history. Many images have been donated and others have been copied by the museum's photographer. Access to the collection is obtained through the museum library card catalog which contains catalog information such as names, places, events, and subjects. (Photograph courtesy of Marianne Lorenz/Shiloh Museum of Ozark History.)

through Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. There is no charge for admission. For more information write the museum at 118 West Johnson, Springdale, AR 72764; phone (501) 750-8165; e-mail: shiloh@cavern.uark.edu; FAX (501) 750-8171.

Calendar of Events at Shiloh Museum

March through May. "Collector's Case" display from the collection of Ginne' Garvey, a Springdale antique collector and appraiser.

June through August. "Collector's Case" display of Civil War canteens collected by members of the Northwest Arkansas Civil War Roundtable.

May 14, 4 to 6. Reception and program celebrating publication of *Rude Pursuits and Rugged Peaks: Schoolcraft's Ozark Journal 1818-1819* edited by Milton Rafferty, Southwest Missouri State University, and published by The University of Arkansas Press.

May 17, 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Bean'n Cornbread benefit for the repair and upkeep of the historic I.O.O.F. building in Springdale.

May 22 at noon. "Depression Post Office Art in Arkansas," a slide program featuring Springdale's Natalie Henry mural, one of twenty U.S. Treasury Department public art projects in Arkansas, by Rick Park, a conservator from Gentry, and Bob Besom, museum director.

June 3, beginning at noon. "Land, Labor, Legacy," opening of an exhibit on the history of Lake Wedington recreation area, complete with picnic and program.

June 19 at noon. "Arkansas During the Great Depression," a program by Dr. Stephen Strausberg, professor of history at the University of Arkansas.

September through November. "Collector's Case" exhibit of works from the Ozark Chapter of the Smocking Arts Guild of America.

September 21. 20th annual Ozark Quilt Fair, a chance for the public to exhibit and view old and new quilts displayed on the museum grounds.

October 3-4. "Sheep to Shawl," a demonstration of the steps involved in producing fabric, from shearing the sheep to weaving the yarn.

October 26. "Bird Seed Savings Day," an annual event including special nature programs, sidewalk art, pumpkin carving contest, and sale of bird seed. Co-sponsored with the Northwest Arkansas Audubon Society.

November 2. "Good Times and Sorrow," the opening of an exhibit on traditional life in Madison County. "Shiloh Storytelling and Folk Music Festival," an annual event benefiting the Shiloh Museum Endowment Fund.

December 2-8. "A Shiloh Christmas," a full week of Christmas activities at the Shiloh Museum.

December 8. 20th annual Shiloh Museum Open House.

Fulbright Scholarship Stamp
Has First-Day-of-Issue in Fayetteville

The U.S. Postal Service honored both the Fulbright Scholar Program and the city of Fayetteville on February 28 of this year when it issued a postage stamp in Fayetteville that commemorated the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Fulbright Scholarships. This is the first time that there has been a "first-day-issue" in Fayetteville. This means that the stamp can be sold only here on that first day, and then at all other U.S. post offices beginning the following day.

When the Fulbright Scholar Program is honored, Fayetteville's native son, J. William Fulbright who sponsored the congressional legislation that created the program, is also honored.

Locally, Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences and the Fulbright Institute at the University of Arkansas are named for this former U.S. Senator.

Senator Fulbright, who died February 9, 1995, sadly was not present to see this latest honor for his internationally acclaimed scholarship program.

J. William Fulbright

J. William Fulbright was born in 1905 and was educated at the University of Arkansas from the first grade at the laboratory school until he was awarded the A.B. degree in 1925. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Pembroke College, Oxford, and was awarded the M.A. degree there in 1931.

When he returned to the United States, Fulbright

studied law at George Washington University in Washington, and during the 1930s he served in the Justice Department and was an instructor at the George Washington University Law School. In 1936 he returned to Arkansas where he was a lecturer in law and, from 1939 to 1941, president of the University of Arkansas.

Fulbright began his first term in Congress in January 1943 and was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee. In September of that year the House adopted the Fulbright Resolution supporting an international peacekeeping machinery, whereby he earned national attention. In November 1944 he was elected to the Senate where he served until 1974. The Fulbright Scholar Program was established in 1946, providing opportunities for thousands of scholars in the United States and other countries to participate in what has been called "the largest movement of scholars across the earth since the fall of Constantinople." In 1949 he was assigned to the Foreign Relations Committee and became its chairman in 1959. He held the chair for the remainder of his tenure in the Senate, longer than any other person.

Fulbright as president of the University of Arkansas, 1939-41. *(From WCHS photo files)*

He was a powerful voice in the chaotic times of the war in Vietnam, when he chaired the Senate hearings on the conduct of the war. In 1963 Walter Lippmann wrote of Fulbright: "The role he plays in Washington is an

indispensable role. There is no one else who is so powerful and also so wise, and if there were any question of removing him from public life, it would be a national calamity."

Flashback has carried several articles or short pieces that feature or refer to Sen. Fulbright. One that features him is "J.W. Fulbright, 'Minister From Arkansas'", by Irene Carlisle in the May 1966 *Flashback*. It is a from an unpublished manuscript written by Irene Carlisle in 1941. Another story that includes much on the Fulbright family is "A History of the Washington County Press", by Thomas Rothrock in the Feb. 1966 *Flashback*.

W. J. Lemke, long-time editor of the *Flashback* often mentioned Fulbright in his articles, especially his "Notes From The Campus." Here is one mention in an article that featured the Majestic Cafe, a favorite local hang-out operated by George Pappas.

". . . When Bill Fulbright became a UofA faculty member, he frequently came down to the Majestic for lunch. Bill distrusted the highly seasoned Greek dishes and always ordered Campbell's tomato soup, out of a can. Bill could not have foreseen that, as chairman of the US Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, he would eventually be eating stranger dishes in southeast Europe. Nor could he have foreseen that Campbell' s Soup would take over Swanson's, so my guess is that he just didn't like classical Greek cooking. . ."

Something strictly Lemke!

The Washington County Historical Society files have much information and many pictures on the Fulbright family. For even more information on Sen. Fulbright, check with the Special Collections Division of the University of Arkansas Libraries. Scholars come from all over the world to do research in the Special Collections' 1,400 linear feet of Fulbright papers.

The McCalebs of Washington County

by Bob Keen

The McCalebs descended from two brothers, John and William McCaleb, who arrived in the United States from Scotland in 1760. The brothers both fought in the Revolutionary War with George Washington. William married and settled in South Carolina and raised a large family. John McCaleb settled in Orange County, North Carolina, and married Anne Nicholas. John McCaleb, Jr. was born in 1776 in Orange Co., N.C. On Mar. 10, 1810, he married Catherine Allison, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Donaldson Allison. John, Jr. and Catherine moved to Putnam Co., Tenn., and to this union were born seven children: Washington McCaleb 1811, Samuel McCaleb 1813, Joseph McCaleb 1815, Margaret McCaleb (Ellis) 1816, David Robinson McCaleb (D.R.) July 5, 1820, Sarah Catherine McCaleb 1824, and John McCaleb.

David Robinson McCaleb (D.R.) married Sinthey Burgess in 1844 in Tennessee. She was the daughter of Washington and Charlotte McBride Burgess. David and Sinthey lived in Putnam Co., Tenn., where their first five children were born. The first was Charlotte Catherine, born in 1845. She married George Alberty in 1868 in Evansville, Ark. Next was Matilda, born in 1846. She married John Carter of Evansville. They had six children. John William McCaleb, born in 1848, married Elizabeth Lane of Evansville and they had eight children. Anderson McCaleb, born in 1853, died as a child. Thomas Ira Allison McCaleb was born Mar. 15, 1856. He married Mary Garrett, the daughter of pioneer minister J.W. Garrett.

In 1857 David (D.R.) and Sinthey moved their family

to Washington County, Arkansas, to what is now known as Antioch Mountain. They homesteaded 160 acres where Antioch Cemetery is now located. After arriving in Arkansas, four more children were born. Samuel Crawford McCaleb was born Apr. 4, 1858. He never married, died Jan. 20, 1916, and is buried at Antioch Cemetery. William Robinson McCaleb, born Mar. 16, 1861, married Laura Evaline Reed, the daughter of S.K. Reed. They had seven children. Mary Jane McCaleb, born in 1861, married James Madison, and they had eleven children. David Crockett McCaleb, born in 1863, married Margarett Wells. He died in 1925. David and Margarett had nine children.

The D.R. and Sinthey McCaleb family was the first to homestead on Antioch Mountain, located in the southwest corner of Washington County. By 1861, D.R. was commissioned by the State of Arkansas as a Justice of the Peace. This can be confirmed by marriage records of Washington Co. It is recorded that he married Isum K. Burrow and Mary Ann Clanton on Apr. 4, 1861.

David Robinson (D.R) McCaleb built the first school on Antioch Mountain. It was a log school just east of the northeast corner of where Antioch Cemetery is now located. Antioch Cemetery was started as a private burial place for the McCaleb family and their close friends. The first person to be buried in this cemetery was Mary E. Loftin, who was killed by bushwhackers in 1865 on the Andrew Young Cox farm. She was the mother of Coop Loftin.

The school continued in the log building until 1890, when it was moved to the Campbellite Church on the southeast corner of the Author Ball farm. The Campbellite Church was founded by D.R.'s son, Ira McCaleb and his father-in-law, J.W. Garrett, in 1887.

Sinthey Burgess McCaleb, D.R.'s wife, died Jan. 21,

1884, and is buried in Antioch Cemetery. David Robinson (D.R.) McCaleb died Jan. 1, 1894, and is buried beside his beloved Sinthey, at Antioch. Sinthey Burgess McCaleb was a direct descendant of the Burgess family for whom The House of Burgesses was named. [Editor's note: The House of Burgesses, the first representative legislative body in America, was not named for a person named Burgess, but *burgesses* (citizens) who made up the legislative body.]

Somehow we have lost track of the McCaleb children up until this time except for Ira and William Robinson McCaleb. It is not known why, but it seems that Ira must have inherited his father's farm. The 1908 plat map shows Ira as the owner of his father's farm. Including his father's farm, Ira owned a total of 600 acres of land.

Ira McCaleb was a well known minister in the Antioch Community. He was ordained as a Bishop of the Church of Christ (Campellite Church) in 1887. This was also the church which gave Antioch Community and

Ira Allison McCaleb and Mary Garrett McCaleb

cemetery the name Antioch. His credentials are registered with *Washington County Marriage Book*, page 24. Ira performed many marriages. One that I am familiar with was my grandparents' marriage. They wanted to be married in January of 1904, but my grandmother had never been baptized. Ira refused to marry them until Grandma was baptized, so she told Ira, "If you have faith in the water, I have faith in God." He baptized her in the baptizing hole on the Baugh farm, January 12th, and married the happy couple on January 24, 1904. Times were hard on the mountain, so in 1904, Ira sold the community Antioch Cemetery for the sum of ten dollars. It took twelve families to raise this great sum of money.

Allison McCaleb (1888-1971)

The children of Ira and Mary E. Garrett McCaleb are as follows. James McCaleb was born in 1879, lived in Stillwell, Okla. in 1911, and had no children. Elizabeth McCaleb, born in 1880, married and had three children by 1911 and was living in Evansville, Ark. Dovie McCaleb (1883-1896) is buried at Antioch Cemetery. Don't know about Johnny McCaleb. Allison Lorenzo McCaleb, born in 1888, married Hazel Dozier, and had ten children. He died in Anderson, Calif. Stanford McCaleb, born in 1893, retired as Deputy Chief of Police of Los Angeles, Calif.,

in 1939. Other children of Ira and Mary McCaleb were Mary "Molly," born in 1890; Laura "Lurie," 1891; Robbie, 1896; Homer, 1900; and Buford, 1903. All these children attended school at Antioch.

We do not know where Ira and Mary McCaleb died or were buried, but we do have a letter written by Ira to his sister Margaret Louise McCaleb in 1911 from somewhere in Texas. We can only assume that he must have sold his farm and moved to Texas somewhere between 1908 and 1911. He states in the letter that there were still four sons at home. They were Stanford, Robbie Homer, and Buford. We know that Allison and Stanford wound up in California. The last record I have of Ira and Mary Garrett McCaleb is from a letter in my possession that was written Jan. 1, 1941. The return address was 0547 Zanboneria Rd., Bell, Calif.

William Robinson McCaleb (son of D.R. and Sinthey) married Laura Evaline Reed, daughter of Samuel King Reed and Martha Ann King Reed. They had seven children and lived between Evansville, and Dutch Mills, Ark. Lonnie Cosmo McCaleb, born in 1880, married Donna Leach in 1905, and they had three children. Cosmo married a second time to Ada Dick and they had two children. Cosmo died in 1966 in Vinita, Okla. Samuel David McCaleb, born in 1883, married Luella Welchel, and they had three children. He died in 1949 in Vinita, Okla. Vernice Etta McCaleb, born in 1886, married Charles M. Roller, and they had nine children. She died 1970 in Lincoln, Ark. Dolly B. McCaleb, born in 1888, married Ollie Dave Hembree, and they had one son. She died in 1972 at Stillwell, Okla. Laban White McCaleb, born 1892, married Elizabeth Ervin and had two children. He died in 1973 in Vinita, Okla. Laura Buena, born 1898, married Augustus Weatherford West, they had five children, and

she died in 1988 at Stillwell, Okla.

William Robinson (W.R.) and Laura McCaleb moved to Stillwell, Okla. where they operated McCaleb Produce. W.R. died Oct. 15, 1943, in Stillwell and is buried at New Hope Cemetery. Laura died Nov. 6, 1959 at Stillwell and is also buried at New Hope Cemetery.

This was an interesting family to research. I only know of two surviving members from this large family. There may be more in California. The two I know of are a granddaughter of William R. in Fayetteville, Ark., and a grandson in Huntsville, Ala. All that's left of this pioneer family (that I have found) are four weather worn tombstones in Antioch Cemetery and faded documents in the Washington County courthouse records, yet they gave birth to a school, a church, and a community. They deserve to be recognized. Special thanks to Mrs. Datha Mullins and Mrs. Margaret McCaleb, without whose help I could not have pieced this together.

This article is dedicated to the memory of my dear friend Bob Winn. He showed me so much kindness and encouragement. He was concerned that much of the history of our small communities would die with the old-timers and be forgotten. He encouraged me to research and write some of the stories, even though I felt that I wasn't a writer, and so I will keep at it, thanks to Bob Winn. He was generous with his time, praise, and resources. He will he missed.

The Washington County Historical Society Started 45 Years Ago

The Washington County Historical Society had its first meeting February 18, 1951 at the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read served as chairman and W.J. Lemke as secretary.

The Fayetteville & Little Rock Railroad

by Robert Evenson

[Robert Evenson is a graduate of Springdale High School and is presently a junior history major at the University of Arkansas. This paper was written in HIST 4703, Emergence of Modern America, taught by Dr. Willard Gatewood.]

Railroads played a pivotal role in the development of this country. Railroads made the Industrial Revolution possible by making the country into a single economic unit through the linkage of raw materials and factories; developing new business practices; creating more employment opportunities; and settling remote areas of the country. Railroads also made many men rich. The names Vanderbilt, Gould, Hill, and Willard would not carry such prestige or importance had they not been part of the railroad industry. The story of the Transcontinental Railroad is an integral part of all school children's lessons in American history, still, the role smaller rail lines played in the overall picture should not be forgotten.

The St. Paul Branch is one line, despite its short existence, that had an impact on the development of northwest Arkansas. The lumber this line transported supplied wood for growing communities and provided the ties for other railroads.

This paper is an attempt to tell the history of the St. Paul Branch and illustrate the tremendous growth it caused in some of the towns along its path.

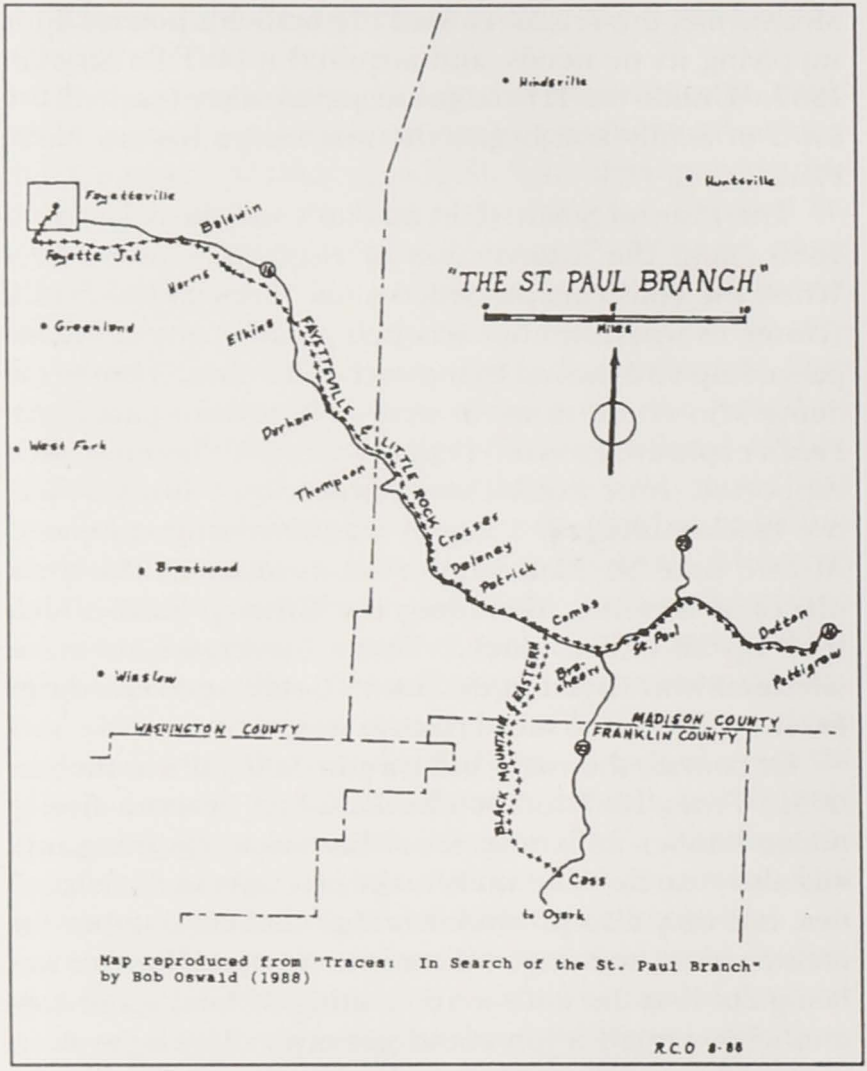
The paper consists of four sections concerning the general development of the railroad, economic impact

on the towns of St. Paul and Pettigrew, development of the Combs, Cass & Eastern Railroad, and the decline and eventual disappearance of the St. Paul Branch.

The Fayetteville & Little Rock Railroad

The best known rail line through Northwest Arkansas is the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which is more commonly referred to as the Frisco. The Frisco made its way south from St. Louis, and passed through Northwest Arkansas on its way to Fort Smith and into Oklahoma. Branches of the Frisco sprang up to serve the serve the passenger and freight needs of towns off of the Frisco. Some of these "shortlines" were: the Arkansas Northwest, which connected Bentonville to the Frisco at Rogers; the Monte Ne, which brought vacationers out to Coin Harvey's resort; the Kansas City & Memphis, which connected Cave Springs to Fayetteville; and the Rogers Southwestern Arkansas, Oklahoma & Western, which connected the Frisco at Rogers to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf at Siloam Springs. Arguably, one of the more interesting of these Frisco branches was the Fayetteville & Little Rock, which is more commonly referred to as the St. Paul Branch. Physically, little remains of this short-lived line, yet it left an indelible mark on the historical landscape of Northwest Arkansas.

The St. Paul Branch's main reason for existence was the large stands of virgin forest that lay on either side of it. A railroad tie contractor named Hugh F. McDanield saw the dense forests in Washington and Madison counties, and realized he needed a railroad to put this resource to use. Along with a group of investors, (most of whom were from Fayetteville) McDanield secured a charter from the state on September 4, 1886.[1] The charter enabled McDanield and his group to issue capital stock, and raise the $1,500,000 needed to build the line



from Fayetteville to the Arkansas River at a point near present-day Morrilton.[2]

Building of the St. Paul Branch began on December 4, 1886 with the installation of a switch in the Frisco line south of Fayetteville. This switch became known as Fayette Junction.[3] By February of 1887 line had been laid 25 miles to the east, near the town of Powell.[4]

Meanwhile, the Frisco realized the branch's potential for supplying its tie needs, and acquired it on February 23, 1887. Under the Frisco, construction soon reached the town of Scully and began the interesting history of St. Paul.

The town of Scully (Old St. Paul) was started around 1885 (near the intersection of Highways 16 and 23). When the construction ended a few miles east of Scully, (closer to where timber was being cut) many residents packed up and moved to the end of the line. Those residents who chose to move were able to take part in St. Paul's explosive growth. During the town's boom years it supported three hotels, seven groceries, a livery stable, two blacksmiths and a wagon manufacturing company.[5] At one time St. Paul supported as many as thirty-six places of business, including the Gilstrap Store which took up an entire block.[6] These businesses attracted salesmen who stayed in the town's hotels and rented rigs to take them out to more remote stores.

Of course, the main industry in St. Paul was the saw mills. From 1887 to 1900 St. Paul had between five to twelve lumber mills near it. A hardwood finishing mill was also nearby. The mills main products were railroad ties, but they also produced bridge timbers, lumber for construction, and wagon materials. So much lumber was being cut that the mills were running 24 hours, and anyone who wanted a job could get one. Boys were even allowed to stack light lumber, load cars, or drive a team. One railroad worker remarked, "I sure would like to see what the country around here looks like, but the lumber is piled so high I can't see out the cab window."[7] Hugh F. McDaniel's vision was paying big dividends, and his company did nearly two million dollars of business in ties its first year. Because of such prosperity, the mills were able to pay relatively high wages. The railroad often lost

employees since the mills paid $1.25 a day instead of the railroad's $1.10.[8]

Prosperity also brought negative elements to St. Paul. Many people were attracted by the possibility of making quick money. According to Hull, "gamblers sporting diamond-studded watch fobs and stick pins strolled St. Paul streets, finding plenty of takers."[9] Winners often found themselves with new homesteads or lumber stakes. Saloons were allowed to operate in the years before prohibition and this led to some unusual occurrences. One regular problem from the saloons was the hoard of rowdy drunks boarding the train on weekend nights. Irish Mulrenin, a long time conductor, recalls how those lumbermen would often carry scale weights or pistols and not hesitate to use them. To avoid this, Mulrenin would often leave the depot early, leaving these men stranded in town.[10] Another incident occurred with a large whiskey still. The still supplied the area saloons, but when prohibition closed the still, it was torn down and stored in John Crawford's barn. Crawford wrote the government to see what to do with the still, and was told to send it by train to Washington, D.C. Loading the huge boiler and coil into a boxcar took four men. One of the men remarked, "I sure hate to see her go!"[11]

By 1897 most of the usable timber around St. Paul had been harvested and the railroad expanded eastward to Pettigrew. Pettigrew went through a boom period just like St. Paul, and was nicknamed the "Hardwood Capital of the World." Pettigrew supported numerous businesses during its heyday that were comparable to St. Paul's. A notable exception was "a house of ill repute," but it apparently lasted only a short time.[12] Like its neighbor to the west, Pettigrew also had its fair share of lumber mills. Some of the more prominent mills were the American Land, Timber & Stave Company; Chess & Wymond; J.M.

Bryant Company; and the Phipps Lumber Company (which had a mill in Pettigrew). The Phipps Lumber Company was the largest lumber company in the area and required large quantities of lumber. After nearly a decade, Pettigrew's supply of easily accessible lumber was exhausted.

Franklin County still had an abundant supply of timber. Yet, Franklin County had terrain just as rough (or rougher) than Madison County's. In an effort to more easily extract lumber from the county, the Phipps Lumber Company decided to build a railroad at a connection west of St. Paul in the town of Combs. This led to the formation of the Combs, Cass & Eastern Railroad (or Black Mountain & Eastern) which began in January 1915.[13] The railroad's stockholders (one stockholder, Jay Fulbright, was Senator Fulbright's father) decided $40,000 was adequate to complete construction of this standard gauge road.[14] Most material used to build the line (rails, fishplates, and fastenings) was purchased from the Frisco, but much wood was needed to build four high bridges. Accounts vary as to the height of the tallest bridge, but it was somewhere between 125 and 110 feet. The other three bridges were between 90 to 100 feet tall. Near Cass the grade was so steep that individual cars had to be pulled up to the top by oxen. Despite the difficult terrain, and the fact that the train had to travel 20 miles to cover the 12-mile distance between Combs & Cass, the railroad managed to haul out millions of board feet of lumber.[15]

The start of the 1930s marked the end of the timber boom in northwest Arkansas. The Great Depression virtually halted demand for building material. Highways and motor vehicles were pushing into areas the railroad had once served exclusively. Prohibition meant there was no demand for barrel staves. Most of the area's

stands of virgin forest had been cut down, leaving the thin soil open to erosion. Attempts to farm lands formerly covered by forests only exacerbated the erosion problem, and numerous springs were clogged with debris.[16] Many of the areas residents lost their livelihoods and property, and most left for more promising parts of the country. The abandoned or tax delinquent lands were bought by the Federal government and the Ozark National Forest was created to implement modern forest management techniques. Parts of the old Combs, Cass & Eastern route were utilized by the Civilian Conservation Corps for a road they were building to Frazier (between Combs and Cass). The deserted town of Frazier became known as "Camp Frazier" when the CCC established headquarters there for its road building project. The road eventually was built to the White Rock area.[17]

With little fanfare, the St. Paul Branch quietly faded away. July, 30, 1937 marked the day that last train ran on the St. Paul Branch, and a section from the Madison County Record aptly describes the event.

> When #768-9, the Frisco's St. Paul Branch train, stopped at the depot Friday at 5:45 p.m., it had completed its last trip over the 42-mile railroad line to Pettigrew and returned. The last schedule train has "pounded the steel" along the White River Valley into the very heart of the Ozark foothills. The little bob-tailed train left Fayetteville's station Friday morning, consisting of an engine and a coach—a combination chair and baggage car that still uses oil lamps and has a coal stove in the rear for winter heating purposes. Twelve empty cars, to be used on the work train, were picked up at the junction, and the train began its seven-hour round trip. Six children, three boys between 10 and 12 years old and three girls slightly younger, spent a dime each to ride the train from Combs to St. Paul and back, an eight-mile trip.[18]

The last locomotive to operate on the line was sold to the Cassville & Exeter Railroad in Missouri and used until 1948. Eventually the ties and rails were removed and vegetation quickly recovered this area.

Today, the only physical remains of the St. Paul Branch are rare bridge pilings or spots where the raised rail bed can be seen. Yet, the St. Paul Branch played a part in creating the colorful and ongoing history of northwest Arkansas.

References

1. Clifton E. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969), 347.

2. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 348.

3. Robert G. Winn, *Railroads of Northwest Arkansas* (Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1986), 61.

4. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 348.

5. *Northwest Arkansas Times* (Fayetteville, Ark.), 14 June 1960.

6. *The Madison County Record* (Huntsville, Ark.), 9 September 1976.

7. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 349.

8. *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 14 June 1960.

9. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 350.

10. Clifton E. Hull, "Rails to St. Paul." *The Ozarks Mountaineer*, October 1971, 23.

11. Hull, *The Ozarks Mountaineer*, October 1971, 42

12. Joseph C. Neal, "Oak of the Ozarks," *Grapevine*, 15 June 1988, p. 8.

13. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 354.

14. Neal, *Grapevine*, 15 June 1995, p. 8.

15. Hull, *Shortline Railroads of Arkansas*, 354-356.

16. Neal, *Grapevine*, 15 June 1988, p. 8.

17. Muriel Brandenburg, "Combs, Cass & Eastern Railway Hauled Ozarks Timber," *The Ozarks Mountaineer*, June 1959, 3.

18. "The Frisco Railroad' St. Paul Branch Line Ends 50-Year Run," *Madison County Record*, (Huntsville, Ark.), 5 August 1937.

How the University Acquired Its Campus

by W. J. Lemke

[Note: This is a reprint of an article from the January 1954 *Flashback*. The map artwork, originally done on a mimeograph stencil, has been redrawn. Many times the article refers to the "present" situation on the campus. This means 1954.]

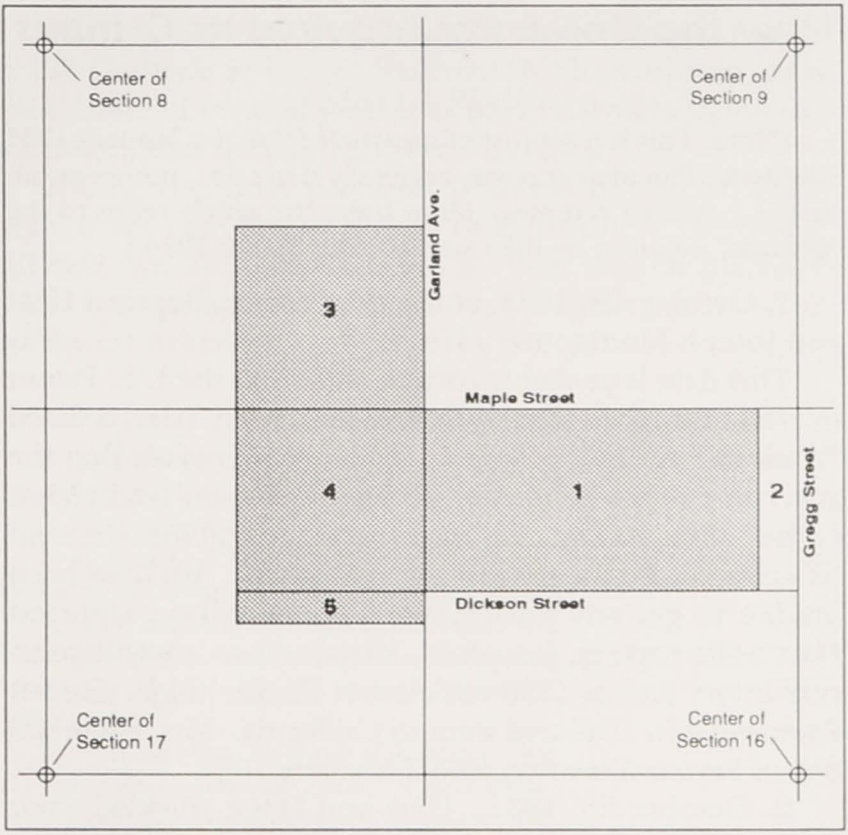
1. October 28, 1835, entered by Wilson Depriest Hart and Joseph Montgomery Hoge.

This date is probably correct, although the U.S. Patent to Hart and Hoge, signed by President John Tyler, is dated "Washington, D.C., March 2, 1842." It is possible that the government got behind in issuing patents on land claims in the 1830s. At any rate, Hart and Hoge had sold the land six years before the date of the U.S. Patent. We have been unable to get any information about Wilson Depriest Hart. His partner, Joseph M. Hoge, was an early Fayetteville lawyer and in 1836 was elected Circuit Judge. He left Fayetteville in 1844 and went to California. Mrs. Hoge was one of Fayetteville's first school teachers.

2. October 28, 1835. Hart and Hoge divided their land and Hoge came into possession of what is now the main campus of the University.

Why Hart and Hoge should have filed jointly on this land is not clear, unless it was because it comprised 80 acres instead of the usual 40. They divided it on the same day it was entered, Hoge retaining the half that comprises the main University campus.

This partition agreement is an involved document. It is signed by Wilson D. Hart and Martha (X her mark) Hart, and by Joseph M. Hoge and Mary, his wife. It was "signed, sealed and delivered" in the presence of six distinguished citizens: Matthew Hubbard, Onesimus Evans, Henry W. Hill, A.H. McKisick, Jesse K. Oldham and James Ware.



No. 1 on the map is the main campus of the University (65 acres), entered 1835 by W.D.Hart and J.M. Hoge and sold by them to George Freyschlag. In 1850 the Freyschlag heirs sold 15 acres (No. 2 on map) off the east end of the original 80-acre tract to E.B. Dickson. Wm. McIlroy bought the 65 acres (No. 1) in 1857, and sold it to the State of Arkansas in 1871, together with the 40 acres (No. 3) entered by Freyschlag in 1835, the 40 acres (No. 4) entered by Presly R. Smith in 1851, and a 15-acre tract (No. 5) that McIlroy had bought at a tax sale. William McIlroy received $11,000 for the 160 acres.

The main campus of the University was owned
by J. M. Hoge 1 day
by the Freyschlags 22 years
by the McIlroys 14 years
and now (1954) has been owned by the people of Arkansas
for 82 years.

This division of the land grand required affidavits from Hart and Hoge and their wives. Although the division was made on Oct. 28, 1835, (according to the deed given to Hoge), the Harts did not appear before J.K. Oldham, Washington County justice of the peace, until Dec. 18, 1840, and the Hoges, who were residents of Benton County, made their affidavits at the same time before Stephen Holmesly, JP in Benton County.

3. October 29, 1835. J.M. and Mary Hoge sold to George Freyschlag for $400 (80 acres).

The warranty deed whereby J. M. and Mary Hoge sold the land to George Freyschlag is dated Oct. 29, 1835—the day following entry and division of the property by Hart and Hoge. This suggests that Hart and Hoge were real estate promoters of the sort that were common when Arkansas Territory was about to become a state. It is possible that Freyschlag, a man with a large family, had his eye on this farm and Hart and Hoge took care of the arrangements. It should be noted here that Freyschlag had entered 40 acres in his own name on Oct. 28, 1835, the same day that Hart and Hoge entered their 80 acres. Freyschlag's entry was for the land that now comprises the University tennis courts, practice football field, and Camp Neil Martin. Thus, in two days Oct. 28-29, 1835—Freyschlag acquired 120 acres, of which 105 acres are now a part of the University campus.

4. January 6, 1848. George Freyschlag by warranty deed conveyed to Herman, Christian, Henry, Bertha, Hermina, Catharine, Metta and Babette Freyschlag.

5. December 29, 1848. Herman, Christian, Henry, Catherine and Bertha Freyschlag sold their interest for $900 to Babette, Metta and Hermina Freyschlag.

6. August 22, 1850. Babette, Hermina and Metta Freyschlag sold 15 acres off the east end of the property to E.B. Dickson.

The 1848 deed by which George Freyschlag transferred the property to his children was witnessed by John Pollard and John B. Costa J.P. Five of the children sold their interest (for $900) to Hermina, Metta and Babette Freyschlag. This deed was witnessed by James Hart and Wm. A. Lamkin J.P. Metta and Babette executed a power-of-attorney to Hermina, which enabled the latter to make the 1857 sale to William McIlroy. The power-of-attorney (April 14, 1848) was witnessed by P.R. Smith and J.W. Chew. Meanwhile (on August 20, 1850) Hermina, Metta and Babette Freyschlag had sold 15 acres off the east end of the property to Ephraim B. Dickson for $100. This is the land now bounded by Dickson and Maple streets and by Arkansas avenue and Gregg street. It was on this purchase that E.B. Dickson's son-in-law, Alfred M. Wilson, built his home in 1858.

7. April 2, 1857. Hermina, Babette and Metta Freyschlag sold the 65-acre tract to William McIlroy for $500.

William McIlroy had moved to Fayetteville in 1846 from a farm near St. Paul in Madison County and had become a merchant of considerable prominence. He bought the Freyschlags' 65 acres and built his home on the hilltop, somewhere near the present location of Old Main. He also acquired the Freyschlags' 40 acres adjoining the present campus to the northwest, and the 40 acres directly west of today's main campus where the Field House and football stadium now stand. This 40 had been entered in 1851 by Presly R. Smith, who sold the 40 acres to McIlroy for $100.

8. On December 18, 1871, William and Martha McIlroy sold 160 acres to the State of Arkansas for the location of the new Arkansas Industrial University. The property was purchased by A.W. Bishop and G.W.M. Reed, representing the State and the proposed Univers-

ity. It included 65 of the original 80 acres entered by Hart and Hoge in 1835, the 40 acres entered by George Freyschlag in 1835, the 40 acres entered by Presly R. Smith in 1851, and a 15-acre strip that William McIlroy had bought at a tax sale in 1868. Also, the family home and other improvements that McIlroy had made on the property. The McIlroy's frame house was used as one of the first university buildings.

The description of the lands for which the State of Arkansas paid William McIlroy $11,000 in 1871 is as follows:

The SE Quarter of SE Quarter of Section 8; the North Half of NW Quarter of Section 16; the NE Quarter of NE Quarter of Section 17; and 15 acres off N side of SE Quarter of NE Quarter of Section 17 — all in Township 16 North, Range 30 West. Total, 160 acres.

The deed by which the State acquired the site of the University is on file in the University business office. The original is carefully preserved but photostats have been made of it. The deed bears eleven $1 Internal Revenue stamps. It is signed by William and Martha McIlroy and by Albert W. Bishop, first treasurer and second president of the Arkansas Industrial University, and by G.W.M. Reed.

Since this first purchase of the main campus the University has acquired much other real estate, both in Fayetteville and at the Agricultural Experiment Stations in other parts of the state. A huge bound inventory of all the University's real estate was prepared in 1947 by George Faucette. Information for this article was secured through the courtesy of G. L. Stubblefield of the University staff.

Tragedy Stops By

by Darrell M. Hull

(This is the researched version of a family story I inherited from my mother. It is the "best fit" scenario derived from five news articles and three books with somewhat conflicting information concerning the event. The reader might find it interesting to contrast this reading with the word-of-mouth family version [in possession of this writer] as a study in the folklore development process. The comparison also illustrates the Pearson penchant for image management!)

While history does not extend invitations to her, Tragedy nevertheless "crashes" certain events. She did so at my family's breakfast that Saturday morning. There, Tragedy demanded her due of the innocent as well as the deserving—and claimed it, as she is want to do, with suddenness and violence.

It began when my great-uncle Joseph (Joe) Pearson and his wife Elizabeth were at a woodcutting sight across the Arkansas River and some three miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Initially with them were—at least—Joe's sister Lucinda, her husband Leander Dixon, their two children Rachel (three years) and Matthew (nine months) and Betty, Leander's sister.[1] At some point in time, this group was joined by Dave Smith, Betty's husband and his friend, Will Towerly. Dave "Baldy" Smith[2], the catalyst selected by the goddess Tragedy, was *persona non grata* to the group because of his life-long record of felonies. He was wanted at that very moment for horse stealing, whiskey selling in Indian Territory, and involvement in the murder of U.S. Deputy Marshall Jack Richardson.[3] But he wanted to see his wife.

It might have been Dave's sending a woodcutter to Fort Smith for whiskey that gave the U.S. marshalls that critical lead to the family camp. However alerted,

Deputy Marshalls Frank Dalton[4] and James R. Cole, with two writs on Smith, crossed the River and turned south. This was about 8:00 a.m. Saturday morning, November 27, 1887, two days after Thanksgiving.

The woodcutting party was eating breakfast inside the low log-sided, canvas topped tent when the deputies arrived. Marshall Dalton called for Dave Smith who came out with his Winchester ready. Dalton said, "Don't shoot, we want no trouble here" or similar words.[5] Smith promptly shot Dalton in the chest. Marshall Cole, coming around the other side of the tent, in turn shot Smith who died immediately. There are two significantly different accounts of what happened next. Either Will Towerly or Leander Dixon came out of the tent and took a shot at Cole.[6] Cole, stepping backwards tripped over the tent tie-down and fell, saving him from a probable mortal wound. He got up quickly, attempted to fire back but the women got in the way. Deputy Cole retreated to some trees and the firing got intense.

During this fusillade, Aunt Lucinda was killed, little Rachel was grazed, Leander received a serious wound in the left shoulder area. Cole, who was shot six times, incredibly suffered no serious wound.[7] He escaped and headed to Fort Smith for help. At his exit, Will Towerly came up to Dalton, who was prostrate but not dead, and pointed his Winchester at the deputy's head. According to Rosa's account, Frank begged Will not to shoot him again saying, "I'm preparing to die." Towerly placed the muzzle of the rifle in Dalton's mouth and fired. That still didn't kill him. A final bullet in the brain did.[8]

Fort Smiths' returning posse was shocked by the carnage. The writer for *The Indian Chieftain* reported: "Dalton and Smith lay side by side covered with blood, with both hands tightly grasping pistols, stone dead. A short distance off lay the woman with a bullet through

her. . . Blood was everywhere."[9] Leander was seriously wounded and taken to the U.S. Jail Hospital in Fort Smith. He was charged with murder (more likely complicity to murder) but before he was arraigned he died in jail of typhoid fever.[10] Apparently uncle Joe had retired somewhere nearby with the wounded Rachel and Matthew (and any other family members involved but never identified). He was subsequently charged with murder but cleared of that allegation. Will Towerly speedily left the scene but was captured and killed some ten days later in Atoka, Indian Territory.

Lucinda was taken "home" (probably, Prairie Grove, Arkansas) in a wagon driven, per family history, by her mother Nancy E. Howard Pearson. The latter took in her two orphaned grandchildren and raised them along with her youngest child, my grandmother, Esther Pearson Morrow.[11]

Now history just remembers this little event. But the family was forever, though variously imprinted by it. For the participants, it was one of Fate's trespasses into a blissful reverie with a shrill, nerve-jarring scream. It left them shattered and spent and grieving. For me, removed by over three generations, the imprint is a sense of real and empathic connection with both the characters and the historical setting. It is also a serviceable reminder of the sometimes bizarre but ever transitory nature of life itself.

References

1 James S. Pearson, *The Autobiography of James Stephen Pearson* (private publication), 19. The family oral history maintains that James talked to his brother Joe within weeks after the shooting. Presumably, he discussed the shooting with Joe a number of times over the next 66 years they shared. The named characters are probably, therefore, accurate. Additionally, James' oral history places Annie, the one-year-old daughter of Joe and Elizabeth, and the mother herself, at the scene.

2 For more on Dave Smith's evolution in crime, see Pearson Op. Cit., 18-19

3 "Outlaws vs. Officers," *Fayetteville Weekly Democrat*, Dec. 2, 1887, 2 and "Murdered Marshals," *The Indian Chieftain*, Dec. 8, 1887, 3.

4 At least two of the four Dalton brothers were ultimately hired as deputies to the federal courts' western district in Arkansas by Judge Isaac Charles Parker, the famous "Hanging Judge" of Fort Smith. Four years and eleven months after the "tragedy." all three of the remaining Dalton boys would be shot down in the Coffeyville, Kansas two-bank holdup attempt. Bob and Gratton died there with two associates while Emmett, after his recovery, served 15 years in prison before being released. See Joseph G. Rosa, *AGE OF THE GUNFIGHTER Men and Weapons on the Frontier* 1840-1900, (Smithmark Pub., 1993) 47.

5 "A Terrible Tragedy," *Fort Smith Elevator*, Dec. 2, 1887, 514.

6 Pearson, *Ibid.*, 19 does not indict Leander Dixon and "A Triple Killing," *The Indian Chieftain*, Dec. 1, 1887, 3, specifies Will Towerly as the shooter.

7 *Rosa, Ibid.*, 46.

8 *Op. Cit.*, 46

9 "Murdered Marshalls," *The Indian Chieftain*, Dec. 1, 1887, 1.

10 In S. W. Harmon's *Hell On The Border*, (Hell On The Border Pub., 1953), 168, he indicates that Dixon was arraigned on July 7, 1887 on an indictment of murder. That date is almost certainly 1888 since no indication was made anywhere in the literature about a murder charge against him *prior* to the shooting above described. Further, it is not reasonable that he would be running around freely, as apparently he was, if there was a murder charge on his head. Finally, the court record, per Harmon, says Dixon was never brought before a "final earthly tribunal" but died first, and since the U.S. Jail death log (Fort Smith) indicates that he died on 16 Aug., 1888, the assumption of a misdating is reasonable.

11 Elizabeth, wife of Joe Pearson, would die in the next 24 months Their young daughter Annie, around one year-old at the time of this action, would subsequently also be raised by her grandmother Nancy (family record).

A HISTORY OF THE OAKLAND CEMETERY

by Lloyd O. Warren

The Oakland Cemetery (established by the Oakland Missionary Baptist Church organized January 1, 1910) represents one of the newer burial grounds in the County of Washington. In the early history of the County, burial grounds were often established on private homesteads as needed to meet the needs of the family. Sometimes these burial sites were expanded to accommodate the needs of neighbors and eventually became community burial grounds. As church and/or school houses, lodge halls, or other public meeting places were built in the developing communities, a "burial ground" might be established near to the public facility. This was the situation when the Oakland Cemetery was established as a church sponsored facility.

The Oakland Cemetery is located in the northwest sector of the intersection of the Old Wire Road and County Road 83 about 6 miles northeast of Fayetteville. The church building sits diagonally across the road from the cemetery. The original parcel of land, one-half acre in area, was from the farmstead of John and Mary E. Ivey. There is a beautiful and un-impeded view from the cemetery grounds across the hills and valleys from the south to the northwest.

For sixty years or more the cemetery was used primarily by families associated with the Oakland Church or by individuals living within the community. The first interment was of Wafford Bridgewater, April 9, 1912, in what had once been a strawberry field. As the years passed senior members of the older families in the community were buried in the cemetery. These interments

This is Oakland Cemetery, located at the intersection of Old Wire Road and County Road 83 about six miles northeast of Fayetteville. *(Photo by author)*

included representatives from the Plumlee, Ivey, Bridgewater, Cullender, Millikan, Gulley, Mullinix, Warren and other families. (A more complete listing can be found in the Grace Keith Genealogical Library and in the files of the Washington County Historical Society).

In the mid-1930s, the church congregation realized the need to expand the cemetery to accommodate future needs. Mary E. Ivey and heirs of John Ivey deeded an acre (including the one-half acre previously given) to the Oakland Baptist Church February 16, 1935, to allow expansion of the cemetery.

For approximately fifty years the church controlled and maintained the cemetery. The care of the facility was done largely by volunteer labor which sometimes was inadequate to keep it always presentable and attractive. Recognizing an inability to properly care for the cemetery, the church promoted the organization of a cemetery society which would assume ownership and management of the cemetery. Thus the Oakland Cemetery Society was organized, adopting a constitution and by-laws for incorporation on November 3, 1961. The pro-

posed document was signed by R. A. Gulley, Golden Ivey, Garland Ivey, Polk Bookout, Woodrow Wilkins, Charlotte Couch, Bernlce Ivey and Gordon Wilkins. The first regular business meeting of the society was held February 10, 1962 at the Springdale Motel. A warranty deed to the property was received at this time and the cemetery became the responsibility of the Society. A petition for incorporation as a tax-exempt society was prepared for submission to the Circuit Court of Washington County. This was approved by the court and signed by Judge Maupin Cummings on September 6, 1962. Officers elected at the February, 1962, meeting were R. A. Gulley, president, Woodrow Wilkins, vice-president, Maxine Wilkins, secretary-treasurer, Cora Ivey and Harry Don Ivey as joint custodians of the cemetery. The primary objectives of the Society were the operation, preservation and maintenance of the cemetery.

This stone for Wafford Bridgewater, April 9, 1912, marks the oldest interment in Oakland Cemetery. ***(Photo by author)***

Parking for the cemetery was a problem and the Oakland Baptist Church, in the throes of dissolution, deeded a one-half acre plot of land (previously given to the church by James H. Warren, March, 1910) to the Society January 22, 1979. In the meantime the church building and land which it occupied reverted to the heirs of Lee and Mary Cate, donors of the land for the church building. Some months later the church plant was bought by the Benton County Missionary Baptist Association and a mission, called Oak Chapel, was organized. The association bought the parking lot May 24,

1988. The proceeds from this sale were used to purchase .95 acres of land abutting the existing cemetery ground on the north and west sides. The Board of Directors petitioned State and County agencies for approval to expand the cemetery. The State gave its approval August 8, 1988; the County on September 6, 1988. A chain-link fence was constructed around the outside perimeter and an L shaped drive built to allow for easier access and parking when interments were in progress.

To control the arrangement and allocation of burial sites the entire cemetery area was measured and burial sites platted in an orderly arrangement on a master chart. Approximately 600 burial sites were platted including 210 sites occupied as of February 1, 1996.

The oversight of the cemetery is vested in a Board of Directors which in 1996 includes R. A. Gulley, president, Lloyd O. Warren, vice-president, Jane Ivey, secretary-treasurer, Guy Terry, Walter R. Brown, Harry Don Ivey and Woodrow Wilkins. The cost of maintaining the cemetery is born through sales of burial lots, donations and revenue from trust funds and investments. Volunteer labor is provided from time to time for repair and maintenance needs. The result is a well-kept cemetery that is considered to be one of the most attractive rural cemeteries in the County.

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45 Years Ago

From Issue No. 3, May 1951 of *Flashback:*

"The history of Springdale was featured at the meeting of the Washington County Historical Society May 20 in the Student Center of the Lutheran Church. DuPree Deaver and Lockwood Searcy had worked up the history which was presented by Mr. Deaver. . . . Miss Jobelle Holcombe introduced the visitors . . ."

The First Grave at Prairie Grove

(From the *Fayetteville Democrat*, Jan. 29, 1885)

In the summer of 1830, Mrs. Mary Inman a cultured lady from Tennessee, travelling through this country with her brother, tarried a few days with acquaintances in this neighborhood, journeyed to Cane Hill, where she sickened and died. On her death bed she requested to be carried back to the prairie and burried amongst the flowers. The neighbors had met here to raise a house for school and church purposes—they saw horsemen approaching across the prairie, they supposed them hunters, a nearer approach revealed the spade and pick. Some one died, who could it be? Death was no stranger in this land, then. The facts understood, the Rev. Andrew Buchanan, who was proprietor of the premises, located a place for the grave, about 90 yards northeast of the house being erected–is now in the southwest corner of the cemetery. During the afternoon the corpse accompanied by a few friends arrived. Rev. A. B. performed the religious rites.

The occasion was calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. The day was beautiful, calm and joyous as in the morning of life. Unlike the life as this day, when every surrounding gives evidence of care, toil, labor and thought. The prairie was covered with luxuriant grass and flowers, the birds sang in forests unvisited by the axe men for ages after ages. The little streamlets moved away from their pebly fountains unmolested, watering sweet flowers, whose heads were dipped by gentle winds into their cooling bosoms. The wild deer reposed in the shades of the trees, bounded over the landscape or slacked his thirst at the passing brook. Amidst this enchanting panorama was a new grave, the first perhaps in all this valley. The deceased was a beauti-

ful lady traveling to gratify a refined taste and highly cultivated mind. These surroundings inspired the preacher with unusual fervency and eloquence. The picture he drew of them was grand and solemn. The suppressed feelings of the little audience broke forth in sobs and tears, when he come to speak of her family at home waiting and watching for her return, of eyes clouded with bitter sorrow in the desolation of spirit where winter had settled in the zenith of summer, and where there were little hearts that had grown big and heavy in the darkened rooms waiting and praying for footsteps which once were cheerier than the songs of the birds that greet the rising sun, but which shall never wake again the echoes of that expectant house.

January 18, 1885

QUERY

From Mrs. Naomi Chandler, 1606 Cimarron Trail, Wichita Falls, TX 76305-1805 (phone 817-855-2479). My husband's ancestors lived in the White House, Hazel Valley area of Washington County, White River Township. Who were the parents of WILLIAM M. CHANDLER (b. 17 Mar. 1811, Va.)(d. 27 Apr. 1895, Ark.)? He married ESTER "HETTY" CASSIDY (b. 1814, Ky.)(d. 1 Mar. 1885, Ark.). Who were the parents of JAMES C. GILLILAND (1st wife, REBECCA FINE)(2nd wife, AMANDA MARY JONES)? Where did James and Rebecca marry? Is this Gilliland family kin to STRATHER LAWRENCE GILLILAND? Who were the parents of JOHN S. ROBERTSON and his wife NANCY A. ___ of Hazel Valley? Where were they married? possibly Iowa or Missouri?

SYLVIA SWARTZ

1995 Citizen of the Year

Last October the Washington County Historical Society honored two people as Distinguished Citizens at its 43rd Annual Awards Luncheon. They were Sylvia Swartz and Cyrus Sutherland. Following is biographical information on Mrs. Swartz and a list of some of her accomplishments. A later issue will have similar information concerning Mr. Sutherland.

SYLVIA GEISLER SWARTZ, devoted to the general welfare of Washington County and its people, has made unique important contributions to the county's important organizations. The quality of our lives continues to be enriched by her presence.

Sylvia Swartz

After receiving a B.A. in 1922, a B.E. in education in 1923, and an M.A. in botany in 1926, all from the University of Cincinnati, she lectured for the Wildflower Preservation Society from 1925 to 1927.

In 1929 she moved to Fayetteville with her husband, Professor Delbert Swartz, a mycologist in the Department of Botany at the University of Arkansas. While he was chairman of the University Athletic Committee they attended all the Razorback home football games. With Mrs. Hotz she suggested to the City Council that the road in front of her home be renamed Razorback—even before the steep walking path between Cardwell and Maple was paved. Now a state highway, this road became a major entrance to Fayetteville. From

1930 to 1937 she was the editor of *Wild Flower* magazine and after Professor Swartz died in 1965, she completed his unfinished book *Collegiate Dictionary of Botany* in 1971.

Mrs. Swartz has described herself as "active—doing what was natural." This included being on committees to establish: The League of Women Voters of Washington County, the American Association of University Women in Fayetteville, the Girl Scouts of Northwest Arkansas (serving as the NOARK Council President from 1960-1965 and being instrumental in purchasing the 1,039 acres of land to build Camp NOARK), the purchase of the Sang Center for the Economic Opportunities Association, and the Washington County Juvenile Shelter. Being "active" also includes holding many leadership notes in: the Fayetteville Women's Civic Club, the Board of the Fayetteville Public Library (initiating the original one-mill tax to support the library and the Ozark Regional Library), the Area Agency on Aging 1985-1991, the Elderly Nutrition Program (held at the Highrise and later at the Sang Center), the Indian Trail House (now Youth Bridge), President of the Juvenile Court Advisory Committee 1985. and the PTA for Leverett School. Belonging to the PTA was a marvelous experience for it broadened her horizons from the University to city communities.

As the first woman to be elected to a Fayetteville Public Office, the City of Fayetteville Board of Directors, she was active in establishing a city manager form of government and later became Vice Mayor. Every day we can be grateful that in the 1970s Mrs. Swartz helped create the Fayetteville Sign Ordinance to improve the appearance of our city. She also served on the Washington County Quorum Court from 1970 to 1976.

Many special awards have been given to her: in 1973, the Mental Health Association of Northwest Arkansas

volunteer award; in 1975, the Liberty Bell Award from the Washington County Bar Association; a national American Association of University Women Fellowship given in her honor; in 1980 the Fayetteville Exchange Club enrolled her in their Book of Golden Deeds, the Rotary Club of Fayetteville gave her the Senior Citizens Woman of the Year 1987 award and has declared April 6, 1991 to be Sylvia Swartz Day.

Numerous travels have taken her to: China, Africa, Greece, Russia, South America, England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, etc. Her son, Jim Swartz who died in March, continued this pattern of seeing the world by working in Bangkok, Thailand, for IBM.

After the year 1999, Mrs. Swartz will have an additional rare distinction of having lived in three different centuries. We can admire her active life and many contributions to this community.

QUERY

Mike Landwehr, 725 39th Street, West Des Moines, IA 50265 is seeking information about the RALPH and POLLY REED family listed in the 1850 census of Washington County. Between 1850 and 1860, Polly apparently died, and Ralph moved his family to Barry County, Missouri. Two of Ralph's children later lived in Searcy and Pope Counties, Ark. The John L. Reed family listed next door to Ralph Reed in the 1850 Washington County census was probably Ralph's brother. Ralph Reed was born in Tennessee about 1812-15, and probably grew up and married near Paint Rock, Ala., which is mentioned in the biography of one of the early Washington Co. Reed families in the old Washington Co. history book

Arkansas Country Doctor Museum
CORRECTION

The following is a correction and additional information submitted by David B. Ellis (P. O. Box 2, Cane Hill, AR 72717) concerning "Arkansas Country Doctor Museum" on pp 2-8 of the Feb. 1996 issue of *Flashback*.

In *Flashback*, p. 5, the beginning of Dr. Bean's practice in Lincoln is dated as 1926. Dr. Bean (1874-1953) practiced in Cane Hill until shortly after 1920. He then lived and practiced in Morrow for over ten years. His office in Lincoln opened about 1936.

Col. Bill Rodgers of Lincoln, who is married to Dr. Bean's daughter, gave the above sequence in a conversation last year. Also, Graham Wright, a long-time resident of Lincoln who died earlier this month, lived behind Dr. Bean's office, and remembered its being built about 1936.

Even more persuasive evidence is found in the property abstract. Per page 25, J. L. Bean bought Lot 4 (the office location) on April 14, 1935. (On April 1, 1935, he had bought Lot 5, which was a detached dwelling.) Lot 3, which was formerly a Methodist manse, was purchased by Dr. Bean Sept. 16, 1941.

The current museum stands on Lots 3 and 4; Lot 5 is still a detached dwelling, which was recently purchased by the museum.

On Feb. 8, 1936, Dr. Bean borrowed $804.86, as a mortgage against Lots 4 and 5. This is strong circumstantial evidence that the loan was for construction of the office building. At any rate, Dr. Bean did not own the Lincoln property in 1926, and was still living in Morrow at that time.

Policy Concerning Genealogical Queries

When genealogical queries are received in the Society's office, only specific questions will be answered. Written inquiries are considered more specific. There is not time or staff to do general genealogical research on a surname.

The Society is unable to do research in depth, although queries will be published, on a space available basis, in either *Flashback,* or in *Flashforward,* the quarterly newsletter.

All genealogical queries are answered from records in the office and from the *Flashback* index. Research is not conducted outside of the office. Someone else must be hired to have this done.

A complete list of publications for sale by the Society is available upon request.

Research Fees Are As Follows

Non-Members: A MINIMUM FEE of $10.00 for use of the research library, regardless of findings This includes up to eight pages of copies with a 25-cent charge for additional pages. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request or you will be charged for postage and handling.

Members: Charges are $1.00 for the first page and 25-cents for any additional pages, plus postage and handling. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Queries Are Still Welcome

The number of queries received by the Washington County Historical Society has decreased in the past year. Possibly this is the result of so many on-line computer services available to family historians and others. If you have an e-mail address when you send in a query to us, please include it. You may get a direct answer quickly.

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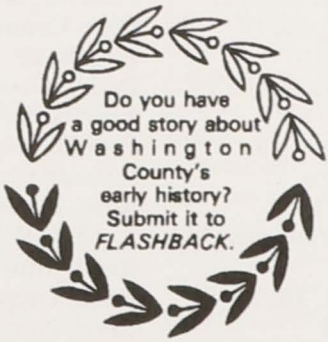

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